

We are requested to state that a Concert and Taidiaux will be given at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening next, April 17th, for the benefit of the Anderson Baptist Sunday School.

The Governor has appointed Mr. John B. Breazeale as a Trial Justice for Anderson County. He can be found at his law office in this place.

We are indebted to our young friend, James L. Orr, Jr., for a catalogue of the officers and students of the University of Virginia for the current year.

We are requested to state that Prof. James G. Douthitt will organize a singing class at the Methodist Church in this place on Monday next, April 15th, at 10 a. m. All interested in vocal music are invited to attend.

In referring to the military arrests in Laurens, we stated last week that Dr. John W. Simpson was among the number arrested. It appears that we were not correctly informed, as Dr. Simpson is yet at liberty. We make this correction for the information of his numerous friends in this section, who were doubtless surprised at the previous announcement.

**State Medical Association.**  
This body of medical gentlemen will assemble in Columbia on Tuesday next, 16th inst. Delegates will be allowed to pass over the various railroads for one fare, and arrangements have been made with the several hotels to reduce their charges to all physicians who will attend the meeting. Where no county societies are in existence, it is requested that the physicians will appoint delegates.

**Off the Track.**  
The train on the Anderson Branch, in returning from Belton on Friday morning last, met with an accident by the engine and tender running off the track. The cause of the accident was a "snake-head," in railroad parlance, which means a loose rail, we believe. Some damage to the engine was the result, but we are gratified to learn that no person was injured. In consequence of this run off, the mail did not reach Anderson until nearly midnight.

**Apportionment of School Funds.**  
In accordance with an Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, an apportionment has been made of the Free School Fund among the several counties, agreeable to the requirements of the law, from the appropriation of \$300,000 for the support and maintenance of free common schools for the year commencing November 1st, 1871. The amount of \$3,862.20 is the quota for Anderson County, to which will be added the capitation tax and the levy made by each school district for its own benefit.

**Important to Farmers.**  
Among the Acts of the General Assembly, printed upon our fourth page to-day, we would call attention particularly to the one proposing "to regulate the issuing of checks to laborers upon plantations or elsewhere." Unless there is a special contract, employers are required to pay their laborers, whether by the day, week, month or year, in United States bank notes or fractional currency, and persons violating this Act are liable to fine and imprisonment. This is a downright imposition upon both the employer and laborer, although the penalties are only imposed upon the employer. The poor laborer, unless there is a special contract, cannot receive for his day's work anything but United States bank notes or fractional currency, which may not be convenient for his employer to pay, and where provisions or any other equivalent would answer his demands fully as well. Even gold and silver must be specially contracted for, in order to avoid the penalties of this law! This stupid legislation is another evidence of the wisdom and greatness of our law-makers.

**After the Spoils.**  
We have heard an excellent joke upon one of our Radical friends, which is too good to be kept from the public. A certain well-known colored individual, who answers to the name of Joe, and who once belonged to the Radical aforesaid, took it into his cranium about three weeks ago that "Mass John" had too many oxen, and one night he decamped from the premises with a pair of oxen and a wagon. Now, Joe is a diminutive specimen of humanity, and has such well defined physical characteristics, that he could be tracked the world over, without the least difficulty. When the discovery of his treacherous conduct was made known to the proprietor the next morning, a messenger was despatched for Joe, with instructions to bring back the oxen and wagon, but to "never mind Joe." The innocent Joe and the faithful team were overhauled ten or fifteen miles from here, on the road to Harper's Ferry, and the messenger brought the personal property back as instructed, but Joe likewise insisted upon returning with it. His reception not proving very cordial, Joe concluded to leave once more, this time without attaching another's goods and chattels for his own use. He left about daylight, and when he had progressed a few miles upon his journey, he was accosted by some one conversant with his derelict conduct of the day previous. This person was anxious to know Joe's motives in stealing the oxen and wagon, and asked him if his employer and former master had not treated him properly, or why it was that he attempted to get away with the team. Joe straightened himself and replied as follows: "Well, you see, sah, Mass John has always treated me very well, but I hear so much about the stealing going on in Columbia, and that they done stole everything down thar, and was coming up to Anderson to steal everything here, without a fellow was tolerable sharp he wouldn't get a thing; so I concluded as Mass John had a good deal, to just take the yoke of oxen for fear de other fellows get 'em." It is very evident that Joe had looked at the political aspect most thoroughly, and was preparing in time to "feather his nest" at the expense of his Radical friends.

**In Honor of Prof. Morse.**  
The death of Prof. Morse has excited universal interest, and all over the United States there is an earnest desire to testify an appreciation of his valuable services to mankind. A brief sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in to-day's Intelligencer. It is remarkable, however, that Congress is among the foremost to do honor to his memory, while at the same time it is fitting and proper that the Representatives of the American people "should rise up and call him blessed," although it is within the memory of thousands now living that other Representatives, less than thirty years ago, turned a cold shoulder to the entreaties and scoffed at the pretensions of Prof. Morse, who desired aid in furtherance of his grand project to annihilate time and space. But so it is that the trials and perplexities of genius are made more intense by the want of foresight in poor, erring human nature; yet when time sets all things even, it is then creditable that the tribute to faithful services and unending worth cannot be stinted. Living to witness the full fruition of his dearest hopes, Prof. Morse receives the homage of a grateful people, and his bier is strewn with the highest honors ever paid to departed genius.

In the proceedings of Congress, we notice that the House of Representatives has placed the Hall at the disposal of the National Telegraphic Association, for the purpose of holding a memorial meeting in honor of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, on the evening of April 16th. Thereupon, the Association has passed a resolution inviting the municipal authorities of all cities and towns in the United States to call meetings of a similar character in their several localities on the same evening, (next Tuesday,) in order that the meetings may be in telegraphic communication, and thus simultaneously give expression to the national grief on the occasion of this irreparable loss sustained by the country. The telegraphic wires throughout the United States have been placed at the disposal of the Association on the evening designated, and leading members of Congress will deliver short addresses, while an original poem, written expressly for the occasion, will probably be read by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The obsequies of Prof. Morse took place in New York on Friday last, and were largely attended by special delegations from various cities and towns, and representatives of the State and City, together with prominent members of various societies, and leading citizens of all professions and occupations. The services were simple and expressive. Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, made a brief and eloquent address, commemorative of the life, virtues and death of the great man who had just passed away from the scenes of earth and entered upon the realities of eternity. The remains of Prof. Morse were then interred at Greenwood Cemetery. Every public evidence of respect was shown to the memory of the deceased inventor, and the telegraph offices were appropriately draped in mourning.

In this connection, we are enabled to furnish our readers with an exact copy of the telegram sent by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company to all operators upon this line, directing a general recognition of the solemn event by a symbol of mourning displayed at the time the funeral obsequies were taking place:

New York, April 4th, 1872.  
All that is mortal of the venerable and venerated father of the American telegraph system, Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, will be consigned to the grave on Friday, April 6th. No expression or outward exhibition can give fitting evidence of the sorrow occasioned among those connected with the telegraph or within the reach of its influence, not only in America or throughout the world, but in token of respect to his memory some symbol of mourning should be exhibited in all telegraph stations on the day of burial. A simple rosette or a bit of crepe will suffice.  
WM. ORTON,  
Pres't. Western Union Telegraph Co.

**The Connecticut Election.**  
The complete returns from the election held in Connecticut on the 1st inst. show that Gov. Jewell, the Republican candidate, has been re-elected by a majority of only 74 votes. His plurality over the Democratic candidate is 1,999 votes, but the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates received 1,925 votes, making his majority over all as above stated. The total vote of the State stands about the same as last year, when Jewell's majority was 100 votes. The Republicans have not achieved a remarkable victory, when we consider the efforts put forth to augment their majority. Senator Ferry, who is understood to be no great admirer of the President, was induced to take a part in the recent canvass, to convince the people that there was no discord in the Radical ranks, and his influence must have secured enough votes to carry the election. His services are not appreciated, it would seem, as it is announced that Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, one of Grant's friends and supporters, will be chosen to succeed Ferry in the United States Senate on and after the 4th of March next. We opine that this sort of ingratitude will not tend to the future harmony of the Connecticut Radicals and Grant next fall.

**The Rhode Island Election.**  
The election held in Rhode Island on last Wednesday, 3rd of April, excited more than usual interest, from the fact that nearly three thousand Democrats registered and paid their taxes for the first time in two or three years. The Radicals have so long held complete sway in Rhode Island that many Democrats were indifferent about registering, which is a prerequisite to voting. But this year renewed interest was awakened, and an especial issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, P. W. Stevens, who is the present incumbent, resulting in his defeat by the handsome majority of 425 votes, Mr. Charles R. Cutter being elected. The present Governor, Seth W. Padelford, has been re-elected by a majority of 1,148 votes over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Olney Arnold. The majority for Padelford last year was 3,471, which has been reduced two-thirds. Besides, there is a gain of Democratic members in both branches of the Legislature. We think this is very good work for the Democrats in Rhode Island, who are much encouraged in every way, and who are hopeful that a sure and steady progress is being made towards placing the control of State affairs in their hands.

**The Military Arrests in Laurens.**  
The Laurensville Herald furnishes a complete list of the persons arrested by the military authorities during their recent visit to that place. The arrests are made under warrants alleging murder and conspiracy, dating back to the election riot in October, 1870. This was prior to the passage of the Enforcement Act, and we presume that the arraignment of these prisoners will be made under the Election Law passed by Congress in 1870, which prescribes heavy penalties for any violation of its provisions. It is similar to the Ku Klux law, but neither so rigid or extensive in its application. The following persons were arrested in Laurens County and carried to Columbia last week:

Maj. J. A. Leland, R. E. Richardson, Capt. A. McCarty, Dr. W. E. Black, Dr. Thos. McCoy, H. W. Anderson, Enoch West, B. L. Potter, Dr. Wm. Anderson, B. F. Ballaw, Antoine Mark, A. W. Teague, John A. Fritz, J. M. Hudgens, Dr. J. T. Craig, R. E. Blakeley, Java Compton, G. H. Davidson, Elihu M. Young, R. H. Williams, Bluford Meadows, (colored), Henry Suber, W. S. Pearson, S. L. West, W. E. Crisp, W. T. Finley, R. W. Allison, John N. Wright, Samuel Bolt, John Allison, S. A. Oliver, Dr. W. C. Irby, J. I. Adair, J. O. Bishop, and Wm. Johnson, (colored).

Other arrests were made, and the parties subsequently released. Col. B. S. Jones, who is suffering from a wound lately received, was arrested at his residence near Clinton, but was permitted to remain at home until called for. The prisoners were carried away from Laurens on Wednesday morning, when the military left that vicinity. We learn that another incursion will be made into Laurens probably this week or next, when more arrests are expected, but a considerable number of persons for whom warrants were said to be issued have left the country, preferring exile from home to the tender mercies of their would-be captors.

In referring to the arrests already made, the Herald minutely describes every incident worthy of record, including the good and bad conduct of the military. Among other things, it is stated that some of the soldiers levied a contribution from the negroes by requiring them to pay from 25 to 75 cents for the privilege of passing the picket lines on the outskirts of town, and in one instance the darkey had no money, so they took his pocket-knife! The officers were likewise astonished, if not mortified, to observe the feeling manifested by many negroes for the prisoners, some of them begging for the release of their white friends.

The prisoners were carried before U. S. Commissioner Booser in Columbia on last Saturday, but no witnesses appearing against them, the prisoners were remanded to jail, and Friday next, 12th inst., was set for a hearing. It has transpired that these arrests are made upon the information and belief of one Satterwhite, who has not been in Laurens since August, 1869, according to his own statement. The warrants issued in all these cases bear date of October 21st, 1871, and are said to have been in the hands of U. S. Marshal Johnson or his deputy since that time.

**Cotton Shipments.**  
We are enabled to present our readers with an accurate statement of the number of bales of cotton shipped to Columbia, over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, from various points in the up-country, for the year ending 31st of December, 1871. It will be observed that Anderson ranks second on the list we give below, and that the shipments here are almost double those of Greenville, and nearly five thousand bales in excess of Abbeville, thus proving the fact beyond a doubt that this place ranks much higher than either of those points as a cotton market. It is conceded that the prices paid by our merchants for cotton are also higher than any other market about Columbia, and the figures from week to week demonstrate this fact conclusively. From these facts and figures, then, we may safely claim that Anderson is the best cotton market in the up-country. We invite attention to the statement herewith appended, and vouch for its correctness:

Number of Bales Cotton shipped to Columbia during the year ending 31st of December, 1871.	
From Newberry.....	23,429 bales.
" Abbeville.....	7,155 "
" Greenville.....	6,351 "
" Anderson.....	11,873 "
" Honea Path.....	3,130 "
" Belton.....	1,824 "
" Williamston.....	833 "

Total number of bales shipped over the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for the period named, 88,032 bales.

**The License Law.**  
The County Auditor, Mr. Thos. J. Webb, gives notice that he is ready to receive returns under the law relating to licenses, and it is important that all classes included in this special tax should promptly attend to its provisions, as heavy penalties attach upon failure to comply with its requirements. A synopsis of this law may not prove uninteresting to our readers, especially the classes of persons affected by the same:

1. Real estate and other brokers, including commission merchants, \$50.
2. Billiard saloons, and ten-pin alleys, \$25 for every table or alley, and \$10 for a bagatelle table.
3. Hotels, inns, taverns, saloons and livery stables, according to their rental value. Not less than \$37.
4. Merchants and vendors of goods, according to the amount of sales. Those selling malt or spirituous liquors in quantities not less than a quart, are required to pay fifty per cent. more than other merchants, and a license of this kind shall not be construed to allow the sale of liquor in less quantities than a quart.
5. Where parties have more than one store they must pay on each.
6. Banks pay according to their capital.
7. Railroads pay about forty dollars per mile of track.
8. Auctioneers, \$50.
9. Phosphate diggers, \$500.
10. Doctors, lawyers, dentists, insurance agents, photographers and architects, \$10; all salaried officers, one dollar on every hundred.

**State University.**  
Maj. John E. Bacon has been elected by the Claiborne Society to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies of the South Carolina University, at the approaching commencement, and Mr. W. F. Wright has been selected as the valedictory orator of the Claiborne Society.

For prompt, cheap and handsome work the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, at No. 30 Beekman street, are said to rival every establishment in the city of New York.

Our New York Correspondence.

New York, April 4, 1872.  
If you step into the Stock Exchange about this time, you will see one of those periodical spasms for which Wall street has become famous. "Erie" has "jumped" from 37 to 68, and men have gone almost wild in their mad race for sudden wealth. Hundreds of fortunes have been made in ten days. Jay Gould is said to have made a million. One of the Delmonico waiters has added 2,500 to his pile. A boot-black put up his "margin" and is now worth a clear thousand. A sharp lady living up-town bought "on the fly," and can afford to wear a new silk every day in the year. No one pretends to account for the unexpected rise in the stock, and bulls and bears are alike unphased. A leading banker says the stock is really worth 50; beyond that figure, it is like a hot poker—to be handled gingerly. The scene in the Exchange where hundreds of men are yelling, crowding, attitudinizing and snapping their fingers in each other's wild eyes reminds one of Bedlam, the contrast being somewhat in favor of the real lunatics.

There is more trouble among the "Society men," as they are called. Scarcely a day elapses in which there are not a dozen personal encounters between those who are holding out for higher wages and those who are obliged to succumb to fate. The workmen are every day growing stronger in their combinations, and probably the hour is not distant when we shall have a solution of the much-vexed problem that now puzzles both the capitalist and laborer.

The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the time of its original bombardment in 1861, have been brought from Italy and are to be interred at West Point on the 6th of April. An imposing military demonstration will doubtless take place.

New Yorkers, with all their shrewdness, are easily humbugged. The last sensation is a great sale of watches at such low prices that the jewelers have taken alarm and combined to demolish the monstrosity. The Tribune alleges first-class fraud, and, in consequence, has a libel suit on its hands; while in the face of melted pinchbeck and the testimony of assayers the crowd flock to invest their greenbacks.

After thirteen years of absence a man has returned to New York and been identified as a murderer. He is friendly with the politicians and policemen, however, and is not likely to suffer the common lot of that class of mortals. Speaking of crime, reminds me that a sad scene occurred the other day in court, when the District Attorney moved that sentence on a young man for burglary should be suspended twenty-four hours to permit the prisoner to attend the funeral of his mother. She died of a broken heart caused by his arrest and conviction, and in charge of an officer he was conveyed from the Tombs to her grave—thence back to be immured in his own living grave at Sing Sing.

The small-pox continues its ravages, but it is by no means an epidemic. The cases occur chiefly among the poorer classes, whose surroundings tempt disease. Many thousand people have been vaccinated and the doctors are still busy with lance and quill. They visit stores and families from morning until night. A. T. Stewart has had all of his numerous employees punctured by contract.

Destructive fires are becoming less frequent in New York. This is due to the efficiency of the paid department, and the remarkable facility with which both horses and men reach the exact point of conflagration. It is also due to the now general use, by the Fire Department and by private individuals, of a wonderful little machine, known as the National Fire Extinguisher, which has already extinguished upward of a thousand fires. Go into almost any large store, factory or hotel, and into many of the private residences of the city, and you will see a bright copper cylinder, not more than three feet high and eight inches in diameter, standing on a convenient shelf and ready for instant action. A strap fits to your shoulder, and the turn of your thumb sets at work the generation of a volume of carbonic acid gas, equivalent in its effect to 320 buckets of water. This is thrown by the little engine a distance of forty or fifty feet. The device is so simple that it can be operated by a lad ten years old, and so far has never failed. A glass tube contains sulphuric acid, which is set free in an instant, and mingling with soda held in solution evolves a pressure of ninety pounds to a square inch, and a vapor in which no flame can live for an instant. The Government has thoroughly tested the machine, which by the way costs only fifty dollars, and has ordered it to be kept on all steamboats and ships, the number varying according to the size. The office of the manufactory is at 263 Broadway, and is certainly one of the curiosities of the Metropolis.

The advantage of this Extinguisher is that it is always ready for use, may remain loaded for years and never gets out of order. August Belmont has gone to Washington to make arrangements with the National Democratic Executive Committee, of which he is chairman, for the conduct of the approaching Presidential campaign. Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, is passing through a purgatorial inquiry at the hands of a legislative committee, because of certain charges that he don't behave after the conventional manner of the bench. A curious thing has just occurred up town. Workmen while opening one of the new streets, let off some pretty loud blasts near the walls of a club-house stable full of blooded horses. The latter took fright, broke their fastenings, ran away, dashed carriages to pieces, created a panic, and damage resulted that will not be covered by several thousand dollars.

**The Working Christian.**  
The last number of this excellent religious journal contains an announcement that our friend, Capt. C. M. McKunkin, has become interested as co-proprietor of the paper. The editorial department will remain in charge of Rev. Tilman R. Gaines, whose energetic management heretofore has placed the Working Christian upon a safe foundation and firm basis. His efforts will be ably seconded hereafter by the "practical knowledge and enlarged experience of Capt. McKunkin, whose fitness and capacity in the publishing department will prove a valuable auxiliary to his partner. The Baptists of South Carolina ought to feel a just pride in sustaining the Working Christian with a liberal hand, that it may continue to increase in usefulness and honor as the denominational organ. We are confident that there is sufficient ability among the Baptists to make the paper equal to any in the land.

ITEMS-EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

— There is said to be more than \$22,000,000 invested in manufactures at Lowell, Mass.  
— General Butler is positively announced as a candidate for gubernatorial honors next fall in Massachusetts.  
— Edward T. Hughes, a native of Charleston, died in that city last week, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.  
— Twenty-four persons have been arrested in Spartanburg county since March 22nd, under the Ku Klux act.

— The old-line Whigs now residing in Atlanta, Ga., propose to celebrate Henry Clay's birthday, 12th of April.

— The Radical ticket for City Council of Columbia was elected by a large majority, at the election held on the 2nd inst.

— The Texas papers report good stands of corn all over the country, and that the planters will put their cotton in this week.

— An association has been formed in Gentry County, Mo., in opposition to secret societies, more especially to the Masonic order.

— The Greenville Enterprise records the death of Mr. Wm. Berry, of that County, who was said to be about 108 years of age.

— Major Harry Noah, Private Secretary of Governor Scott, has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds by the Governor of Louisiana.

— B. B. Cook, Esq., a prominent citizen of Fairfield, and a former member of the Legislature, died on the 29th ult., at his residence near Alston.

— C. L. Hollingsworth, Esq., of Pickens, after passing a very creditable and satisfactory examination in open Court, has been admitted to the practice of law.

— John B. Hubbard, formerly Chief of the State Constabulary, has been appointed General Deputy U. S. Marshal, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

— The charter elections in Ohio have resulted slightly in favor of the Republicans, but in Cincinnati the whole Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 2,000.

— Senator Trumbull has written a letter to his brother-in-law, in which he fully commits himself to the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati convention will be the next President.

— The National Democratic Committee meets in Washington about the 25th of this month, to adopt measures for securing an immediate and thorough organization of the Democratic party for the Presidential campaign.

— Twelve more citizens of Newberry County have been arrested on charges of violating the enforcement act, and thrown into the county jail. Among the numbers are County Treasurer Thomas P. Slider, and Deputy Sheriff John J. Houseal.

— Junius Brutus Booth, the son and namesake of the elder Booth, is giving Shakespearean tragedies to the people of Charleston this week. He is a native of that city, and is said to bear a most striking resemblance to his father, who was the most eminent tragedian of his day.

— It is stated that there are in the United States two hundred and sixty-one soldiers who lost both eyes, one hundred and eighteen who lost both legs, eleven who lost both feet, five who lost both hands, thirty-five who lost both arms, and sixteen who lost an arm and a leg.

— It is reported that a caucus of colored Republicans in Charleston agreed to support the following ticket at the next election: For Governor, F. L. Cardozo; for Lieutenant Governor, Rev. E. J. Adams; for Secretary of State, M. R. Delany. All of them are colored men of ability.

— The commissioners appointed by the State of Tennessee recently sold the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad at public outcry. It was purchased by T. J. Steers for \$105,000. Mr. Steers purchased as the representative of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, who expect to commence work at an early day.

— Col. Joseph F. Gist, of Union, one of the Ku Klux prisoners, has been admitted to bail in Charleston in the sum of \$10,000, in consideration of feeble health. He is required to attend Court from day to day, and remain within the city limits. Messrs. A. J. Crews, L. D. Mowry and J. B. E. Sloan are his sureties.

— A negro named Henry Samuels killed another negro by the name of Amos Nelson, at Hodges' Depot, on Saturday night last. They were engaged in gambling, when a quarrel took place, and Samuels dealt a blow upon the head of Nelson with a rail, from the effects of which he died on Sunday night. The murderer made his escape.

— Samuel Henry Dickson, one of the founders of the South Carolina Medical College, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 31st ult., aged 74 years. At the time of his death, he was a Professor in the Jefferson Medical College, and for upwards of fifty years has been widely known for his learning and scientific attainments.

— A meeting was held in Greenville on last Thursday evening, in the interest of the Laurens and Asheville Railroad, recently chartered by the Legislature. Mayor Moore was called to the chair, and speeches were made by Gen. W. K. Easley, Col. G. F. Townes, Jas. Birnie, Esq., and others. Resolutions were adopted to procure subscriptions to the capital stock at once.

— The Columbia Union reports that the Independent Order of United Brethren, which was first organized in that city near the close of last year, has gained numbers and strength with great rapidity. The grand secretary, George A. Richmond, Esq., states that the number of local councils is one hundred and eighty-seven; that the membership at last report was 41,763, and the numbers are rapidly increasing.

— The recent earthquake in California was most severe in Inyo and Kern counties. Advice from Inyo County state that thirty persons have been killed, and over one hundred wounded, and that reports are coming in of active volcanic eruptions, with streams of lava flowing down the mountain sides. Several settlements are in ruins, and the earth's surface has been broken in many places by immense fissures and openings.

— Senator Grimes, of Iowa, whose death was recently announced, is said to have used this language concerning the Grant administration just before his death: "In ability this administration is the most pusillanimous and contemptible, and in morals the most corrupt and rotten, which has ever disgraced the American people, and it would be ruinous to the country and the overthrow of the Republican party to nominate or re-elect Grant to the Presidency."

— Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, has been writing another letter, devoting it to a lamentation over the evil ways into which the Democratic party has fallen. "That party," he says, "fearfully enfeebled of late by the revelations of deep-seated corruption in its own vitals, is yet struggling, with something of its ancient energy and valor, to recover its former position in the public esteem, but certainly without the least possibility of being able to do so in time to take a very controlling part in the coming Presidential election." He favors the nomination of Mr. Trumbull or Judge Davis by the opposition.

— The Sumter Watchman says the leading feature on Saturday was an address upon agricultural matters by Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville, who had been invited to that place by leading farmers to explain the objects and plan of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a new agricultural organization. His remarks were earnest and practical. He advised against removal from the State—said it would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire—that our taxes are not oppressive, or more so than in other States, but that the difficulty was in the misapplication of the money—that the people should cast off despondency and go to work earnestly and judiciously, diversifying the products of the farm, by growing the grasses, grain and stock, and making cotton the subservient instead of the ruling principle. That this would bring independence and ability to pay taxes.

The Supreme Court.

The April term of this Court will begin on the third Tuesday in April, being the 16th day of the month. The hearing of causes from the Eighth Circuit will begin on Thursday, 18th of April, and continue for three days. Members of the bar and others interested will do well to put in an appearance at the proper time.

A charming book, that will be appreciated by every mother and teacher, has just been published by E. J. Hale & Son, 17 Murray street, New York. It is called "Wisdom Teeth for Little People," and is for the education and entertainment of children by a novel mode. The bookstores will probably have it for sale.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, April 10, 1872.  
Sales of cotton for the week ending to-day 104 bales. Prices this afternoon range from 29 to 30.  
Bacon, 10 to 12; Corn, 1.15 to 1.25; Pear, 1.25; Flour, \$10 to \$12.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**For Solicitor.**  
We, the undersigned, citizens of Belton and neighborhood, beg leave to nominate Maj. JOHN B. MOORE, of Anderson, S. C., as a suitable candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit at the ensuing election.

SIGNED BY MANY VOTERS.

**For Solicitor.**  
The friends of J. S. MURRAY, Esq., of Anderson, S. C., nominate him as a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the Eighth Judicial Circuit at the next election.

**The True Grounds of Confidence.**  
Where comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question.—When families in unhealthy districts resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodic fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the confidence should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eye-witnesses of the salutary effects of the salutary effects of the bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to the extraordinary medicinal properties of the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

**Dr. Tut's Expectorant.**  
The properties of this elegant preparation are demulcent, nutritive, balsamic, healing and soothing. It braces the nervous system and produces pleasant and refreshing sleep. It exhilarates and relieves gloominess and depression. It is the most valuable Lung Balm ever offered to sufferers from Pulmonary diseases.

**Dr. Tut's Hair Dye is Easily Applied.**  
Symptoms of Catarrh.  
Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject, listlessness, lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, or inflamed, itching, or burning in the throat, hoarseness, and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-third of the symptoms above enumerated.  
No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The Proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or sent six cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

The World does not contain a medicinal preparation which has obtained a more widespread and deserved popularity than the Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice, more than twenty years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury to man or beast which can be affected by a local application, and so far as the proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem.

**Venetian Blinds.**—No invention was ever so important to the people of hot climates as the Venetian blind. Admitting the air and a shaded light, while keeping out heat and glare, they are absolutely essential to comfort in this country. If the houses of any of our readers are destitute of these valuable contrivances, they should at once purchase the hot weather sets in, send their orders to Mr. P. P. TOALE, No. 20 Hayne street, Charleston, S. C., manufacturer and dealer in doors, sashes, blinds, balusters, mouldings, &c.

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Order Millinery Goods—Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c., and they will guarantee satisfaction, else the goods can be returned. The Express will be paid upon all bills amounting to ten dollars and upwards.

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